



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

religion grows ethical. The answer of Quietism is given; the dream of a world without war is displayed; but the author's answer, which he thinks thoroughly Christian, is that war is a necessity of the state and nation and in this fact lies for the Christian satisfactory justification for it. In the light of his faith the Christian regards every historical necessity as the way chosen by God to lead humanity to the attainment of its highest ends, and war is such a means (p. 28). The author quotes Luther and von Moltke with heartiest approval on the necessity and the educating function of war.

O. S. D.

AMES, EDWARD SCRIBNER. *The Higher Individualism*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin 1915. 162 pages. \$1.10.

These sermons delivered at Harvard University are frankly modern. They find the meaning of religion in innermost naturalness rather than in obtruded supernaturalism. Religious life is expressed in terms of social values. One is conscious sometimes of listening to a psychologist, but it is not bad to have careful definition even in the pulpit. These are, however, genuine sermons, as attested by their warmth of feeling and spiritual appeal and by the fine literary beauty which belongs to noble preaching.

T. G. S.

Board of Missionary Preparation—Fourth Report. New York: Board of Missionary Preparation, 1915. 427 pages. \$0.50.

Facts and tendencies in recent years indicate that more rigorous standards in preparation are being formed for missionaries as ambassadors of the church in foreign lands. Increasing care will be exercised in the selection of candidates as to their spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social qualifications. The volume on *The Preparation of Missionaries* issued by the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910 has been followed by four reports of the British Board of Studies for the Preparation of Missionaries and by four reports of the Board of Missionary Preparation for North America. Of these latter reports, the second (i.e., that for 1912, 95 pages) makes a survey of facilities available for missionary preparation and discusses courses of reading and fundamental qualifications. The third report (i.e., that for 1913, 201 pages) discusses preparation from the functional standpoint—that for ordained, educational, medical, and furloughed missionaries. The fourth report, now under review, considers preparation from the geographical standpoint. The six great differentiated mission areas of the world, viz., China, India, Japan, Latin America, the Near East, and Pagan Africa, are taken up in succession and invaluable judgments are given with reference to the special qualifications and the particular preparation that is needed for each field, with courses of study and bibliographies for assisting candidates. These six carefully prepared sections of the report are the result of the combined opinions and experience of the best interdenominational committees that could be formed in America, assisted and controlled by the experience of leading missionaries in each of the fields discussed. Furthermore, this volume contains a report of a conference of the representatives of thirty-seven theological institutions and twenty-nine foreign boards and co-operating organizations on the preparation of ordained missionaries. The findings of the conference (pp. 416 ff.) should be normative for individuals and institutions planning missionary preparation.

These reports of the Board of Missionary Preparation can without hesitation be recommended as affording a body of authoritative judgment, direction, and advice which no candidate or society or library interested in foreign service can afford to neglect.

D. J. F.

BROWN, ARTHUR J. *Unity and Missions: Can a Divided Church Save the World?* Chicago: Revell, 1915. 319 pages. \$1.50.

The subtitle is significant when we remember that there are 164 denominations in America and 183 in Great Britain. The problem is by no means easy even for those who are ready to make large concessions.

In thirteen chapters the author covers the whole ground, showing how the primitive unity was broken; how the present unfortunate situation arose; how denominational teachings are no longer distinctive, some assumptions that are misleading; how current objections to organic union no longer hold; and how partial knowledge is always dogmatic. He also discusses expedients for unity—such as alliances, federations, and territorial divisions; and shows how co-operative work is now practical in evangelism, education, medical work, and publications. Some organic unions have already been effected and others are pending. There is also a chapter on the Anglican proposals for union, and one on High Church Anglicans and American Presbyterians in Shantung University.

But perhaps the crux of the whole matter will be found in the chapter on: "The Accepted Essentials of Christianity." It is summarized as follows: "God our Creator sovereign and Father; Jesus Christ, the Divine Son of God our Saviour and Lord; the Holy Spirit; the transforming influence of God in human life; sin its guilt and ruin; repentance the first duty of man; salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ; service the inspiring duty of every believer; prayer through which we have access to God; fellowship with God in Christ; the Holy Catholic church, the body of Christ, composed of all those in every land who profess this faith and witness it to the world in worship and sacraments and the works of God for humanity."

J. W. M.

BENSON, LOUIS F. *The English Hymn, Its Development and Use in Worship.* New York: Doran, 1915. 624 pages. \$3.50.

Dr. Benson would have us remember, first of all, that the hymn is more than literature; it is liturgic verse, and as such belongs with the things of the spirit, in the special sphere of worship. His book is replete with just such fundamental deductions, with a restating of values, with the restoration of a proper perspective for hymnological study in the world of literature, church history, and liturgics.

The English Hymn is unquestionably the most valuable contribution to the history of hymns and the evolution of congregational song since the publication of Julian's *Dictionary of Hymnology*. In some respects Dr. Benson's work supersedes the *Dictionary*. It furnishes first sources, and considerable data hitherto inaccessible. It suggestively traces the history of the Christian church through three turbulent centuries and exhibits hymns as factors in these controversial times. Particularly admirable is the inspirational message which glows from every page, but which in no way detracts from the scholarly viewpoint. Indeed, the book is unique in this blending of judicial temper with quiet hortatory values.